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# THE TABLES OF OCCUPATIONS.

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## REMARKS ON THE TABLES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The general Tables of Occupations, Nos. XXVI to XXIX, following, have been duplicated in the publications of the present census, from the consideration that they bear an equally intimate relation to the industrial as to the social capacity and conditions of the people. They will, therefore, be found entire (with the exception of the table known in this volume as XXVII, B) in the volume on the Industry of the United States. The bearing of these statistics on the production of the country will there be discussed. The Superintendent will leave it to others to show their bearing on the social or sanitary condition of the people. The present notes will be confined to such remarks as are necessary to the explanation or vindication of the tables themselves.

### THE SCOPE OF THESE TABLES.

The following tables embrace gainful and reputable occupations only. While expressing the employments of more than twelve millions and a half of persons, they do not seek to account for the larger number of those within the same periods of life who have no recognized occupation for which they receive compensation in the shape of wages or salary, or from which they derive products of a merchantable character. All persons, moreover, whose means of livelihood are criminal, or, in the general judgment of mankind, shameful, are excluded.

The reason for excluding gamblers, prostitutes, keepers of brothels, and such persons from the Tables of Occupations, has not been found in any sensitiveness at the mention or recognition of these classes as actually existing in the community, but in the consideration that, from the necessity of the case, the numbers thus reported must be wholly inadequate to the fact, and that a seeming count of them in the census would have the effect to mislead rather than to instruct. Here and there, at the enumeration of the Ninth Census, such persons had the assurance to report themselves by their true designations, or assistant marshals took the responsibility (and in some cases the risk) of writing down the real occupation of members of these classes who had sought to misstate their avocations, or to disguise them under ambiguous terms; but an analysis of the schedules soon made it evident that this had not been done, as indeed was not to be expected, with such uniformity as to secure even approximately correct results. All such titles were therefore dropped. Some, from these classes, may have taken refuge, through false statements, in one or another of the occupations of good repute (notably keepers of brothels as "boarding-house keepers," a euphemism familiar to the compilers of city directories,) but, as a general rule, where the calling was not correctly given, it was wholly withheld; and it may therefore be assumed that substantially the whole body of persons pursuing disreputable and criminal occupations are omitted from these tables. There are no means known to the Superintendent for accurately calculating the number thus excluded or excluding themselves.

The number of those who are not accounted for exceeds, as a matter of course, in a majority of States, the number of those who are returned as pursuing gainful occupations.

The following table exhibits the number of persons in each of the six recognized divisions of the tables, according to age and sex, in comparison with the number of living inhabitants of each such class:

	Aggregate.	Total.		10 to 15.		16 to 50.		60 and over.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of living inhabitants, (10 years and over) .....	28,288,945	14,258,866	13,970,079	2,840,200	2,764,169	10,429,150	10,257,645	989,516	948,265
Number of persons in Occupation Tables .....	12,505,923	10,669,635	1,836,288	548,064	191,100	2,486,734	1,594,783	634,837	50,405
Difference .....	15,783,022	3,589,231	12,133,791	2,292,136	2,573,069	942,416	8,662,862	354,679	897,860

It will be observed that while the aggregate number of persons in the United States above the age of 10 is 28,288,945, only 12,505,923 are accounted for in the Tables of Occupations. An examination of the several classes

into which this aggregate is divided shows that the omissions are mainly among females, and children below the age of 16 years.

The adult males of the country are as fully accounted for as could be expected. Of 10,429,150 between the ages of 16 and 59 inclusive, 9,486,734 are assigned gainful occupations; while of 989,516 above the age of 60, 634,837 are accounted for. The difference in the former period (*i. e.*, 16 to 59) is substantially made up, first, by the number of students pursuing courses of instruction beyond the age of 16; second, by the number of persons afflicted with permanent bodily or mental infirmities disqualifying them from participating in the industry of the country; third, by the numbers of the criminal and pauper classes. The number of men of this period of life, not disabled, who are not returned as of some specific occupation, by reason of inherited wealth, or of having retired from business, is hardly important enough to be mentioned here. The difference in the latter period (*i. e.*, from 60 upwards) is accounted for by the numbers of persons respectively of the second and third classes just mentioned, and by the, perhaps, larger number of persons retired from active pursuits by reason of an acquired competence, of support secured from grown children, or of advanced age.

Turning to the table of the occupations of females, an analysis of the numbers reported as of specified occupations in the three several periods of life, shows a curious, though probably not significant, rate of progression. In the first period, the females pursuing gainful occupations are to the males as one to three; in the second period as one to six; in the third period as one to twelve.

It would not seem to be difficult to account for the females of each class who are not represented in the Tables of Occupations. The number of female children attending school during the census year, as obtained by the canvass of families (see Remarks on School Attendance, page 448 of this volume,) was 3,180,313. Assuming, as it is probably fair to do, that two-fifths of the female children under 16 who are reported as pursuing gainful occupations, are also embraced in this total of school attendance,\* and on the other hand estimating the number of female children of this period of life, belonging to the pauper, vagrant, or criminal class, at 100,000, we shall have something like 500,000 school attendants among the females of the second period of life. Subtracting this from the total number of females between 16 and 59, we shall have in round numbers 9,750,000 persons, of whom only 1,594,783 appear in the Tables of Occupations, leaving, say, 8,150,000 to be accounted for.

As the considerations remaining to be adduced apply equally to females of the third period of life, we may now add their number to the total already obtained, making the aggregate of females above 16 unaccounted for in the neighborhood of 9,100,000.

It would at first appear that a clear deduction should be made of one person on account of each family returned in the census, in all, 7,579,863. This number must be reduced, however, to the extent to which females, the heads of families, and doing all the housekeeping that is done for their families, are also returned as of specific occupations.

No one familiar with factory-towns will doubt that this reduction should be considerable; yet we shall probably reach the truth of the case substantially if we cut down the number to be considered as accounted for as "keeping house" to 7,400,000.† This latter number, then, is to be subtracted from the aggregate, 9,100,000, leaving 1,700,000 as approximately the number of females above 16 who are not accounted for as attending school or as keeping house for their families.

Reason will be shown later in these remarks for believing that females, both women and girls, to the number, probably, of one or two hundred thousand, (it is impossible to reach any assurance in respect to the extent of these omissions,) who do actually take part, more or less, in the (paid) industry of the country, are not embraced in the Tables of Occupations. This further deduction, therefore, has to be made. Taking the mean of the two numbers just indicated, and subtracting it from the number 1,700,000, we shall have 1,550,000 as the remainder, being the number of females above 16 years of age not participating in gainful occupations, nor yet attending school or keeping house.

In the absence of data for calculation and even of reasonable grounds for conjecture, the Superintendent will not

\* The number of female children embraced in the Tables of Occupations has just been shown to be 191,100. Of these, 73,177 were engaged in agriculture, 1,116 in trade and transportation, 25,664 in manufactures and mining, and 91,143 in personal services, 86,905 of the latter being employed as domestic servants. It is probably within bounds to assume that two-fifths of these were afforded facilities for attending school during some portion of the year.

† It must be remembered that this reduction is upon a total of only 1,645,188, the number of females of 16 years and upward appearing in the Tables of Occupations. Of this number, 323,791 are engaged in agriculture, 17,532 in trade and transportation, 328,236 in manufactures and mining, and 975,529 in rendering personal and professional services. An examination of the numbers reported under each specified occupation will lead to the conclusion that many employments, and these quite the most important, furnish practically no cases whatever of such union of family-housekeeping with paid service elsewhere. The number allowed on account of such duplication, 179,363, appears, from a particular even more than from a general view, to be ample.

attempt to distribute this total among the elements of which it is composed. Whoever will consider the numerous and various classes which appear here, grown daughters living at home, widowed mothers supported by their children, ladies living upon the income of accumulated property, as well as women of the pauper, vagrant, and criminal classes, will be surprised that this number is as small as it is, rather than that it is so large.

#### DISTRIBUTION BY AGES.

In order to enable such comparisons as the above to be readily made between the total number of inhabitants (male and female) in each period of life, and the number of persons engaged in any or all gainful occupations within that period, certain of the following tables are introduced by statements of the number of males and females of ages, respectively, 10 to 15, 16 to 59, and 60 years and upwards. It needs to be said that, while the class 60 and upwards was obtained by actual count, and while the sum of the two classes 10 to 15 and 16 to 59 was obtained in the same way, the distribution of this total between the two classes has been effected in a degree by calculation and not by count, for the reason that in the compilation of age and sex the "break" occurred at another place, namely, between the years 14 and 15, and not, as chances to be required for the present purpose, between the years 15 and 16. In order, therefore, to the comparison above indicated, the number of persons of each sex who had reached the age of 15 at the date of enumeration, but were still under 16, has been carefully calculated, and the result added to the number known to be from 10 to 14, to make up the class 10 to 15.

#### THE CLASSIFICATION ADOPTED.

The plan pursued in the compilation of these tables has been to refer every specification of occupation to some grand division of industry; and within each of such grand divisions to constitute as many distinct subdivisions as the nature of the material furnished by the enumerators would allow to be formed with a reasonable approach to completeness, subject, however, to certain conditions which will be presented in the further course of these remarks.

The Superintendent is familiar with the reasons which have induced many European statisticians to abandon the grouping of occupations according to such assumed grand divisions of industry as Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade, &c., and to resort instead to a system of expressing the employments of the people through a large number of minute and precise specifications, susceptible of being combined and recombined successively, according to different ideas or theories of classification; but he is convinced that the conditions and limitations of industrial statistics, at least within the United States, will not allow of such nicety in the treatment of material, and, moreover, that the highest purposes and the largest uses of such statistics require something closely approaching the plan of treatment adopted in the following tables.

The Superintendent is ready to admit the theoretical inferiority of the somewhat "rough-and-ready" classification he has adopted to the scientific precision of the British system; but it is decisive of the question, in his mind, that he has never known the census statistics of occupations resorted to, either in congressional debates or in newspaper or magazine discussions, for any purpose which would not be practically answered by the following tables.

It is perhaps not necessary to pursue the subject, but it may be interesting to note two things in this connection.

First. That the subdivision of labor and the organization of industry in the United States really correspond rather to the classification of occupations adopted in these tables than to the nicer distinctions of the foreign statisticians. Indeed, instead of throwing away valuable discriminations, the difficulty is so to treat the returns as reasonably to fill the classes here given. Whoever will consider the almost utter want of apprenticeship in this country, the facility with which pursuits are taken up and abandoned, and the variety, and, indeed, seeming incongruity of the numerous industrial offices that are frequently united in one person, will appreciate the force of this argument. For example, the distinctions in the profession of the law, which are known and recognized decisively in England and on the Continent, are not maintained in this country except in a few great cities, and there only in exceptional cases. The same person with us is law-scrivener, collector of debts, prosecutor of claims, counselor, attorney, possibly, also, judge. Again, the organization of domestic service in the United States is so crude that no distinction whatever can be successfully maintained. A census of occupations, in which the attempt should be made to reach anything like European completeness in this matter, would result in the return of tens of thousands of "housekeepers" and hundreds of thousands of "cooks," who were simply "maids of all work," being the single servants of the families in which they were employed. Again, the British distinction between the merchant and

the shop-keeper is impossible in this country. If anything whatever could be predicated of the two classes in this respect, it would be that the smaller dealers cling more pertinaciously to the larger title. Still, again, the British "farmer" is wholly unknown with us. The American farmer is, at least in nine hundred and ninety-five cases out of a thousand, the owner of the land he cultivates.

Second. That it is not deemed practicable, in the United States, to secure that the average enumerator shall, in the course of a canvass necessarily hurried, fill two or three thousand subdivisions with appropriate entries without much loss and confusion. As assistant marshals are appointed under the American system, nice discriminations in respect to industrial relations can hardly be maintained in a sufficient proportion of cases to give value to the aggregate results. Of course, accuracy of *definition* is of no value if the *content* be inadequate. It may even be doubted whether the enumerators of any country are capable of carrying out thoroughly any body of instructions respecting the return of occupations, which require more than the plain and simple characterization of each man's employment in the common phrase of the working people themselves. Certainly, it is not to be thought of in the United States.

The employments reported in the census have been, for the purposes of this publication, brought under four general titles, viz, Agriculture, Manufactures and Mining, Trade and Transportation, Personal and Professional Services, the latter having somewhat of a residual relation to the others, and yet in the main a substantial character, and with limits not hard to define.

The reason for making a common title for Trade and Transportation must be sufficiently evident without explanation.

Mining, which stands in idea between agriculture and manufactures, in that, like agriculture, it obtains the raw material of subsequent industrial processes, while, like manufactures, its agencies and forces are chiefly mechanical, not chemical, has, for convenience mainly, been assigned to the group of Manufactures.

A still stronger consideration of convenience, though with somewhat less clear considerations of propriety, induced the Superintendent to place the fishing industry in the category of Manufactures. The number of persons engaged in the fisheries will always and inevitably be below the fact, for the reasons, first, that this industry is usually pursued for a season only, while, for the remainder of the year, the fisherman follows some other gainful avocation under which he will preferably be reported;\* second, that no inconsiderable proportion of the persons actually engaged on the water in this pursuit, at the time of the enumeration, having no families to report them are entirely omitted from the census under the American system; third, that where fisheries are carried on in vessels larger than the ordinary row or sail boat, the hands employed are generally known, not as fishermen, but as sailors. The last statement holds true of the vast majority of all persons who are engaged in the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries. It is true that, according to the theory of a census of occupations taken in the interest of industrial science mainly, vessels so employed should, with all their hands, be excluded from the class of transportation and be returned as engaged in the fisheries; but this distinction is one which it appears hopeless to make, at least in a census of the United States, with the agencies provided by existing laws. We are compelled, therefore, to accept the result that the great majority of persons engaged in the fisheries are returned as sailors merely. The residue are not worth constituting into a separate grand division of industry, and have, therefore, been carried into the manufacturing class, to which, by the way, it may be remarked, though that affords no very good reason, the census-law assigns the fisheries.

#### THE COMPLETENESS OF THESE TABLES.

Comparison of the numbers reported in the Tables of Occupations with the numbers found under corresponding titles in the Tables of Manufactures, will discover discrepancies of very important extent, which require to be here accounted for, not only in justification of these tables, but for the additional light which such an investigation throws upon the industrial capacity of the country.

Not only do important discrepancies exist, but they are found to be of two kinds, of diametrically opposite direction. In one class of cases the numbers reported in the Tables of Occupations appear to be much too large; in the other, far too small. Two broad reasons are found in the very form of a census taken under existing laws in the United States, one of which explains the first class of discrepancies, while the other covers the ground of the second. As these discrepancies are capital in their extent, they require to be discussed at some length.

\* Often, indeed, fishing is carried on at any season of the year only incidentally to some other occupation from which the family derives its principal support.

First, however, it needs to be stated just what constitutes a discrepancy. A failure in the numbers reported in the one place and in the other to balance exactly is not a discrepancy. On the contrary, this is to be expected; and if the numbers are found to be in excess in the proper set of tables, and to be in excess to only the proper extent, this furnishes a statistical proof of a high character. The tables in which the numbers should thus be generally found in excess are the Occupation Tables. The reason for the excess being found in these tables and not in the others is, that the schedule of manufactures gives an *average* return of the number of "hands employed," while the statistics of occupations are taken from a count of individuals upon the population schedule, and present, therefore, a *maximum* return, embracing, as they do, artisans of every class out of employment, temporarily disabled, or for some other reason not included in the actual return of any establishment.

The degree to which such excess should extend will depend, within certain limits, upon the nature of the special occupation, as well as upon the general condition of manufacturing industry throughout the country at the time. It should rarely, however, fall below six per cent. in any trade at any time, and it should quite as rarely go above sixteen per cent.

Whenever, therefore, the numbers returned in the Tables of Occupations do not exceed those under the same titles in the Tables of Manufactures by at least six per cent., and, on the other hand, whenever the former exceed the latter by more than sixteen per cent., there a discrepancy must be admitted.

And, first, of those cases where the numbers in the Tables of Occupations do not exceed those in the Tables of Manufactures by six per cent., or even fall below them.

Instances of this kind are principally confined to the returns of factory-operatives. At the present census these instances are sufficiently marked to require explanation.\*

A portion of these omissions, undoubtedly, may be accounted for by the large number (41,619) returned under the head of "Mill and factory operatives not specified," as well as by the number (20,242) of "Employés of manufacturing establishments not specified;" but, in the main, the explanation of the discrepancies is found in the fact, heretofore adverted to, that women and children employed in factories are omitted in large numbers.

Second. Those instances where the numbers appearing in the Tables of Occupations exceed those in the Tables of Manufactures by more than the probable or possible difference between a maximum and an average return. Unlike the class first noted, these discrepancies affect mainly the statistics of those occupations which are pursued singly, or by twos and threes, out of large mills and factories, and even, in a considerable degree, out of shops. Discrepancies of this character in no degree discredit the statistics of occupations. They arise from the fact that the return of "Productive Industry," under the census law of 1850, is not, as indeed it was not intended to be, a complete return of the mechanical production of the country.

The census attempts the enumeration of mechanical industry only as it is carried on in shops, and thus fails to embrace that large body of individual labor which is not attached to distinct "establishments of productive industry." Moreover, the census law establishes a minimum (namely, the value of \$500 annually) below which the production of shops shall not be returned: behind which unfortunate exception a host of minor establishments, producing in the neighborhood of \$500, take refuge and thus escape enumeration.

The scope of these omissions may be seen in the following table:

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\* At the census of 1860, the discrepancies of this kind were still more numerous and far more extensive. A single example will suffice. The Tables of Occupations characterize but a little over two thousand persons as connected with the woolen and worsted manufactures, while the Tables of Manufactures show that considerably more than forty thousand persons were engaged, upon the average, in these branches of manufacturing industry.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870.									
	BY TABLES OF OCCUPATIONS.					BY TABLES OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION.				
	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters and joiners.	Coopers.	Painters and varnishers.	Masons and stone-cutters.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters and joiners.	Coopers.	Painters and varnishers.	Masons and stone-cutters.
Alabama.....	1,895	2,906	120	372	492	594	354	25	5	40
Arizona.....	107	155	10	4	66	10	5			
Arkansas.....	931	1,549	32	148	263	388	150		6	4
California.....	3,310	7,415	451	1,850	1,150	812	663	259	126	242
Colorado.....	232	552	7	53	114	64	83		16	31
Connecticut.....	2,698	7,151	211	2,317	3,391	815	2,156	150	241	578
Dakota.....	40	123	7	11	18					
Delaware.....	537	1,292	146	396	282	203	128	9	35	20
District of Columbia.....	518	1,707	96	562	678	174	506	55	150	285
Florida.....	313	1,063	51	69	109	114	295	9	17	9
Georgia.....	2,262	4,743	136	697	1,005	1,080	624	31	41	155
Idaho.....	113	107	1	11	28	50	18			
Illinois.....	9,412	23,066	3,550	6,294	6,952	2,800	3,555	2,037	347	1,994
Indiana.....	6,121	14,183	3,135	2,540	3,154	2,652	2,893	1,868	318	1,068
Iowa.....	4,094	12,418	841	1,798	2,879	1,697	2,335	425	224	506
Kansas.....	2,223	5,064	123	704	1,638	432	807	10	47	218
Kentucky.....	4,138	5,288	1,021	1,714	1,196	1,970	1,036	383	124	264
Louisiana.....	1,483	4,578	1,141	1,020	1,135	372	424	388	16	61
Maine.....	2,697	6,474	1,092	1,547	2,480	1,282	612	697	271	767
Maryland.....	3,231	7,906	1,483	1,845	2,806	1,329	820	745	181	546
Massachusetts.....	5,774	23,612	1,323	7,887	8,586	1,852	5,825	850	1,940	3,001
Michigan.....	4,730	14,698	2,118	2,725	3,535	1,097	2,930	1,130	453	692
Minnesota.....	1,255	4,172	368	578	1,119	630	676	338	79	167
Mississippi.....	1,233	2,076	16	242	403	542	321	1	26	22
Missouri.....	5,661	11,751	1,945	3,226	4,995	2,681	5,017	1,536	1,177	1,936
Montana.....	162	209	2	23	36	55	20		1	
Nebraska.....	415	1,860	25	273	457	188	216	4	35	34
Nevada.....	564	505	6	104	192	90	48		7	
New Hampshire.....	1,665	4,429	298	1,170	1,295	596	457	207	138	291
New Jersey.....	3,823	12,593	576	3,549	4,879	1,480	3,748	238	225	1,056
New Mexico.....	148	266	2	10	73	52	51			5
New York.....	10,291	53,092	5,669	18,082	23,486	6,043	8,806	4,332	1,115	6,232
North Carolina.....	2,165	3,154	865	370	691	519	272	138	23	52
Ohio.....	11,928	27,243	6,283	7,533	9,965	4,270	4,924	3,206	896	2,628
Oregon.....	544	916	61	148	98	199	248	42	59	66
Pennsylvania.....	17,509	39,259	3,855	8,525	15,253	6,990	10,538	2,256	1,794	3,595
Rhode Island.....	931	3,085	99	1,205	1,547	341	1,626	26	375	729
South Carolina.....	1,140	2,460	294	358	494	345	431	59	32	13
Tennessee.....	3,623	5,188	358	792	1,387	1,445	847	147	122	179
Texas.....	1,790	3,760	92	371	791	761	399	6	10	22
Utah.....	340	744	68	90	306	136	67	6	3	
Vermont.....	1,415	3,670	277	850	1,328	759	422	137	86	522
Virginia.....	4,077	6,919	1,213	836	1,564	1,451	915	231	24	84
Washington.....	117	376	32	42	25	57	61	58	7	6
West Virginia.....	1,423	2,526	940	305	896	475	344	540	27	47
Wisconsin.....	3,614	7,823	1,350	1,820	2,345	1,644	1,131	717	235	419
Wyoming.....	82	264		48	40					



## REMARKS ON THE TABLES OF OCCUPATIONS.

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The census of 1860 obtained the productions of these five mechanical trades even less completely, as will be seen from the following comparison:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1860.									
	BY TABLES OF OCCUPATIONS.					BY TABLES OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTIONS.				
	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters and joiners.	Coopers.	Painters and varnishers.	Masons and stone-cutters.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters and joiners.	Coopers.	Painters and varnishers.	Masons and stone-cutters.
Alabama.....	1,307	2,403	71	404	530	363	73	18	7	90
Arkansas.....	1,094	1,619	48	133	295	97	.....	.....	.....	2
California.....	2,578	3,946	241	1,023	942	252	47	33	1	7
Colorado.....	163	542	4	29	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	2,398	4,910	233	1,834	1,987	171	508	131	42	296
Dakota.....	18	66	10	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	422	955	233	217	158	103	105	173	.....	20
District of Columbia.....	426	990	74	331	600	49	137	45	18	29
Florida.....	169	609	35	67	110	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	1,465	3,219	106	529	803	391	142	39	.....	67
Illinois.....	6,404	12,772	2,803	2,053	3,795	347	173	925	22	303
Indiana.....	4,883	10,627	3,536	1,246	2,074	684	214	1,253	6	254
Iowa.....	2,609	6,601	807	510	1,865	132	37	83	5	31
Kansas.....	480	1,304	48	94	422	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	3,369	5,893	1,148	1,000	2,140	797	301	240	5	132
Louisiana.....	1,035	4,871	1,145	909	1,153	238	138	467	1	87
Maine.....	2,777	7,051	1,119	1,241	1,984	331	72	107	15	120
Maryland.....	2,495	5,630	1,424	1,272	1,727	498	21	588	.....	280
Massachusetts.....	4,828	14,928	1,410	5,868	6,026	447	965	483	174	1,612
Michigan.....	3,008	8,702	1,579	1,191	1,990	288	80	595	8	137
Minnesota.....	593	1,771	86	186	445	39	3	6	1	.....
Mississippi.....	793	2,111	28	303	359	400	60	.....	.....	47
Missouri.....	4,349	9,386	1,477	1,466	3,532	497	392	499	.....	404
Nebraska.....	177	388	28	74	122	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Nevada.....	72	177	.....	12	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	1,555	3,370	334	1,023	1,075	222	95	88	9	164
New Jersey.....	3,373	7,451	560	1,908	2,742	584	387	239	49	1,160
New Mexico.....	181	287	6	16	93	51	14	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	17,763	5,669	9,885	12,745	18,428	2,328	2,330	3,676	29	3,979
North Carolina.....	1,706	3,220	1,310	355	663	112	11	125	.....	9
Ohio.....	10,088	21,814	5,912	3,766	6,227	864	237	1,685	15	1,083
Oregon.....	343	768	40	73	71	16	.....	.....	.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	14,990	30,011	3,953	5,307	11,561	2,586	1,417	976	356	1,830
Rhode Island.....	653	2,143	76	752	915	132	360	44	102	157
South Carolina.....	692	1,848	176	278	511	165	.....	65	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	3,017	5,417	463	709	1,604	600	178	41	11	35
Texas.....	1,290	2,823	99	204	644	361	15	1	3	15
Utah.....	172	247	43	22	124	82	1	1	.....	.....
Vermont.....	1,317	2,923	254	581	808	293	8	102	6	994
Virginia.....	4,224	9,638	1,895	1,013	2,434	947	369	528	14	123
Washington.....	76	212	14	18	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	2,906	6,927	1,411	933	2,004	206	96	487	14	211

The effect of this wholesale omission of the production of certain trades upon the aggregate value of manufacturing and mechanical products in the country has been discussed in the volume on Industry.

Inasmuch as it is not the Tables of Occupations which suffer from the comparison, it will not be necessary to pursue inquiry further into this class of discrepancies in the present connection. The Tables of Occupations are incontestably accurate, in a high degree, in respect to these common trades.

## AN EXCEPTION.

In making such comparisons as the foregoing, between the Tables of Occupations and those of Manufactures, care should be used that the titles taken for the purpose really correspond. In some cases, even those in which the apparent correspondence is the strongest, the quantities are in fact not commensurable. An example may be found in the brick and tile manufacture. It would seem, at first glance, that the "hands employed" should answer exactly to the "brick and tile makers" in the Tables of Occupations; but, in fact, a considerable portion of the



## REMARKS ON THE TABLES OF OCCUPATIONS.

hands employed in large brick-yards, exceeding, indeed, not infrequently, the number of craftsmen, are classed and known as common laborers, and are so returned in the census. The following comparison of the number of brick and tile makers appearing in the Tables of Occupations, with the number of hands employed in establishments producing bricks and tiles, will show the scope of this exception. It will be seen that while in two or three minor cases the number returned on the Tables of Occupations, exceeds, as we are accustomed to expect, the number in the Tables of Manufactures, the proportion of common laborers employed in brick-yards where that branch of manufacture becomes considerable, (notably in the larger manufacturing States,) is so great as to raise the numbers in the latter tables considerably above those in the former.

## BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURE.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Hands, as shown by the Industry Tables.	Hands, as shown by the Occupa- tion Tables.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Hands, as shown by the Industry Tables.	Hands, as shown by the Occupa- tion Tables.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Hands, as shown by the Industry Tables.	Hands, as shown by the Occupa- tion Tables.
The United States .....	43,248	26,070	Kansas .....	270	265	North Carolina .....	96	103
Alabama .....	157	208	Kentucky .....	507	521	Ohio .....	2,409	2,347
Arizona .....		19	Louisiana .....	401	129	Oregon .....	43	31
Arkansas .....	78	59	Maine .....	773	393	Pennsylvania .....	7,394	1,825
California .....	610	415	Maryland .....	2,051	1,128	Rhode Island .....	224	209
Colorado .....	63	62	Massachusetts .....	2,904	2,085	South Carolina .....	38	15
Connecticut .....	716	542	Michigan .....	1,584	983	Tennessee .....	442	374
Dakota .....		3	Minnesota .....	377	229	Texas .....	268	261
Delaware .....	365	171	Mississippi .....	139	87	Utah .....	6	25
District of Columbia .....	427	289	Missouri .....	2,198	1,290	Vermont .....	166	131
Florida .....	55	16	Montana .....	8	13	Virginia .....	231	212
Georgia .....	860	338	Nebraska .....	109	109	Washington .....	34	23
Idaho .....			Nevada .....	9	17	West Virginia .....	262	234
Illinois .....	3,233	1,720	New Hampshire .....	544	364	Wisconsin .....	1,133	451
Indiana .....	2,009	1,236	New Jersey .....	2,366	1,310	Wyoming .....		1
Iowa .....	971	335	New Mexico .....		21			
			New York .....	6,728	5,336			

## INCOMPLETE SUBDIVISION OF EMPLOYMENTS.

In addition to the apparent deficiencies or discrepancies which have been noted, one general remark will suffice in explanation of many of the entries in the following tables, in respect to the accuracy of which question may naturally arise.

It must be borne in mind that the number of persons who are reported under a certain specified occupation does not necessarily embrace all the persons who perform the duties usually associated with that title, but only those who discharge such duties to the exclusion of other gainful occupations, or, at least, as their principal or sole professed means of support.

The organization of labor and the subdivision of industry vary in respect to completeness and minuteness with each successive community. As communities advance in industrial character, functions become separated, and distinct occupations become recognized. This country, from its peculiar conditions, presents almost every degree between the two extremes of industrial development in this particular. It is common to find on the returns from the present Territories, and even some of the present States of the Union, such entries as these: "Carpenter and miner," "Blacksmith and carpenter," "Blacksmith and miner." In many of the communities of the land it is difficult to draw distinctions much finer than those between the agricultural, the mining, the mechanical, and the commercial pursuit or profession. Indeed, even this is not always practicable, since it is matter of notoriety that in many of the States of the Union, and those not among the newest, the occupations of carpenter and farmer, or blacksmith and farmer, or farmer and fisherman, are frequently united in one person. In large and more prosperous communities a clear separation between such incongruous occupations takes place; yet, still, the carpenter, for instance, in nine out of ten counties in the United States, performs half a dozen functions which, in cities, are recognized as belonging to distinct trades.

The same general process which has been indicated in manufactures, occurs in the subdivision of employments known as agricultural, commercial, and professional.

Thus, the tables following show 100,406 traders and dealers whose branch of trade is not specified, while there are also reported 1,939 persons as dealing in agricultural implements; 3,392 in books and stationery; 7,019 in boots and shoes; 4,087 in cabinet-ware; 8,234 in cigars and tobacco; 7,595 in clothing; 1,163 in cloths and textile fabrics;

4,143 in coal; 2,493 in coal and wood; 1,701 in cotton; 1,765 in crockery, china, and stone ware; 17,369 in drugs and medicines; 39,790 in dry-goods; 6,402 in gold and silver ware and jewelry; 74,410 in groceries; 3,375 in hats and caps; 1,464 in ice; 9,003 in iron, tin, and copper wares; 2,261 in leather, hides, and skins; 310 in lime; 11,718 in liquors and wines; 7,723 in live stock; 9,440 in lumber; 254 in machinery; 848 in music and musical instruments; 1,455 in newspapers and periodicals; 986 in oils, paints, and turpentine; 301 in optical instruments; 11,809 in produce; 7,528 in provisions; 8,933 in real estate; and 3,152 in sewing-machines.

The want of specifications in the case of the 100,406 first mentioned, is not due to the neglect of assistant marshals, but to the fact that these persons so characterized are actually selling agricultural implements, books and stationery, boots and shoes, &c., &c., through pretty much the entire line of articles sold by those other dealers whose departments are defined because the communities in which they dwell and deal are sufficiently large to allow of the subdivision of trade.

If, therefore, we look at those occupations which emerge as distinct employments only in communities where the organization of industry and the sub-division of labor are carried to a high degree, the number of persons engaged will appear to be impossibly small, unless the above considerations are borne carefully in mind.

#### ANOMALOUS ENTRIES.

Other seeming discrepancies, which demand at least an allusion here, occur where persons are returned as of certain special occupations in States where it is notorious that the industries represented are not carried on; or, again, where persons, not more than one, two, or five in number, are returned in a State under a description which implies a large body of workmen, as (in illustration of both these classes) when Ohio is returned as having one silk-mill operative, it being difficult to see how one operative could justify a silk-factory in Ohio, and it being, moreover, notorious, as matter of fact, that the manufacture of silk is not carried on in that State. An adequate explanation of all cases of this general nature is found in the consideration that the census takes account of persons where they are actually residing, and assigns them to their habitual occupation, whether it is being at the time pursued or not.

In the enumeration of tens of thousands of persons out of health, or out of employment, traveling, or visiting friends in other States, it is inevitable that such apparent anomalies should arise.

*Nota Bene.*—Each employment specified in the following tables must be understood in connection with the class or grand division of industry under which it is placed. To many, and, indeed, most of the specifications of occupation, this warning, in the nature of the case, does not apply.

Others, however, will be misinterpreted without a reference to the more general title. Thus, "clerks and copyists" appear under the head "personal and professional services," to the number of 6,138. These are clerks to lawyers, clerks to civil engineers, copyists not attached to commercial houses or manufacturing establishments, &c. "Clerks" also appear under the head of "Manufactures and Mining," so far as persons are employed in a purely clerical capacity in those branches of industry; while, under the title of "Trade and Transportation," "clerks" appear several times as "clerks in stores," "clerks in banks," "clerks in railroad-offices," &c. In such cases, "cross-references" will generally be found between the several parts of the tables where these entries occur.

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TABLE XXVI.

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THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS,

WITH DISTINCTION OF SEX.

(BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.)

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TABLE XXVI.—THE UNITED STATES.

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER.			ENGAGED IN ALL CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	The United States .....	28, 228, 945	14, 258, 866	13, 970, 079	12, 505, 923	10, 669, 635	1, 836, 288
1	Alabama.....	706, 802	340, 984	365, 818	365, 258	275, 640	89, 618
2	Arizona.....	8, 237	6, 148	2, 089	6, 030	5, 734	296
3	Arkansas.....	341, 737	175, 194	166, 543	135, 949	120, 153	15, 796
4	California.....	430, 444	283, 740	146, 704	238, 648	224, 868	13, 780
5	Colorado.....	30, 349	19, 931	10, 418	17, 583	17, 147	436
6	Connecticut.....	425, 896	209, 120	216, 776	193, 421	159, 460	33, 961
7	Dakota.....	10, 640	7, 047	3, 593	5, 887	5, 727	160
8	Delaware.....	92, 586	46, 274	46, 312	40, 313	34, 306	6, 007
9	District of Columbia.....	100, 453	46, 652	53, 801	49, 041	35, 200	13, 841
10	Florida.....	131, 119	65, 673	65, 446	60, 703	50, 877	9, 826
11	Georgia.....	835, 929	401, 547	434, 382	444, 678	329, 185	115, 493
12	Idaho.....	13, 189	11, 270	1, 919	10, 879	10, 754	125
13	Illinois.....	1, 809, 606	946, 717	862, 889	742, 015	678, 732	63, 283
14	Indiana.....	1, 197, 936	612, 832	585, 104	459, 369	428, 259	31, 110
15	Iowa.....	837, 959	445, 064	392, 895	344, 276	321, 150	23, 126
16	Kansas.....	258, 051	148, 152	109, 899	123, 852	117, 343	6, 509
17	Kentucky.....	930, 136	466, 762	463, 374	414, 593	364, 300	50, 293
18	Louisiana.....	526, 392	261, 170	265, 222	256, 452	198, 168	58, 284
19	Maine.....	493, 847	245, 704	248, 143	208, 225	179, 784	28, 441
20	Maryland.....	575, 439	281, 294	294, 145	258, 543	213, 091	44, 852
21	Massachusetts.....	1, 160, 666	554, 886	605, 780	579, 844	451, 543	128, 301
22	Michigan.....	873, 763	460, 408	413, 355	404, 164	346, 717	57, 447
23	Minnesota.....	305, 568	167, 456	138, 112	132, 057	121, 797	10, 860
24	Mississippi.....	581, 206	288, 185	293, 021	318, 850	232, 349	86, 501
25	Missouri.....	1, 205, 568	632, 179	573, 389	505, 556	460, 845	33, 711
26	Montana.....	18, 170	15, 517	2, 653	14, 048	13, 877	171
27	Nebraska.....	88, 265	52, 588	35, 677	43, 837	41, 943	1, 894
28	Nevada.....	36, 655	29, 430	7, 225	26, 911	26, 468	443
29	New Hampshire.....	260, 426	126, 353	134, 073	120, 168	96, 033	24, 135
30	New Jersey.....	680, 687	335, 819	344, 868	296, 036	251, 625	44, 411
31	New Mexico.....	66, 464	34, 415	32, 049	29, 361	26, 281	3, 080
32	New York.....	3, 378, 959	1, 658, 504	1, 720, 455	1, 491, 018	1, 233, 979	257, 039
33	North Carolina.....	769, 029	365, 528	404, 101	351, 299	292, 439	58, 860
34	Ohio.....	1, 953, 374	976, 588	976, 786	840, 889	757, 369	83, 520
35	Oregon.....	64, 085	39, 861	24, 824	30, 051	29, 908	63
36	Pennsylvania.....	2, 597, 809	1, 292, 518	1, 305, 291	1, 020, 544	886, 209	134, 335
37	Rhode Island.....	173, 751	82, 824	90, 927	88, 574	66, 859	21, 715
38	South Carolina.....	503, 763	241, 492	262, 271	263, 301	182, 355	80, 946
39	Tennessee.....	890, 872	436, 154	454, 718	367, 987	322, 585	45, 402
40	Texas.....	571, 075	297, 356	273, 719	237, 126	208, 529	28, 597
41	Utah.....	56, 515	28, 739	27, 786	21, 517	20, 442	1, 075
42	Vermont.....	258, 751	129, 248	129, 503	108, 763	95, 263	13, 500
43	Virginia.....	890, 056	427, 455	462, 601	412, 665	337, 404	75, 261
44	Washington.....	17, 334	11, 611	5, 723	9, 760	9, 524	236
45	West Virginia.....	308, 424	154, 234	154, 190	115, 229	107, 076	8, 153
46	Wisconsin.....	751, 704	391, 603	360, 101	292, 808	267, 273	25, 535
47	Wyoming.....	8, 059	6, 650	1, 409	6, 645	6, 345	300

# PERSONS IN EACH CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS, WITH SEX.

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TABLE XXVI.—THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.			ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES.			ENGAGED IN TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.			ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANICAL AND MINING INDUSTRIES.		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
5,922,471	5,525,503	396,968	2,684,793	1,618,121	1,066,672	1,191,238	1,172,540	18,698	2,707,421	2,353,471	353,950
291,028	226,708	64,860	42,125	19,449	22,676	14,435	14,345	90	17,070	15,078	1,992
1,285	1,284	1	3,115	2,979	136	591	588	3	1,039	883	156
109,310	100,069	8,641	14,877	8,018	6,859	5,491	5,474	17	6,271	5,992	279
47,863	47,580	283	76,112	65,150	10,962	33,165	33,038	127	61,508	79,100	2,408
6,462	6,462	-----	3,025	3,245	380	2,815	2,813	2	4,681	4,627	54
43,653	43,523	130	38,704	21,150	17,554	24,720	24,511	209	66,344	70,276	10,068
2,522	2,522	-----	2,704	2,502	142	204	204	-----	457	439	18
15,973	15,907	66	11,389	6,615	4,774	3,437	3,347	90	9,514	8,437	1,077
1,365	1,359	15	29,845	17,927	11,918	6,126	5,852	274	11,705	10,071	1,634
42,492	36,944	5,548	10,897	6,892	4,005	3,023	3,016	7	4,291	4,025	266
336,145	262,152	73,993	64,083	27,435	36,648	17,410	17,336	74	27,040	22,262	4,778
1,462	1,462	-----	1,423	1,310	113	721	720	1	7,273	7,262	11
376,441	375,407	1,034	151,931	99,337	52,594	80,422	79,876	546	133,221	124,112	9,109
266,777	266,349	428	80,018	53,466	26,552	36,517	36,371	146	76,057	72,073	3,984
210,263	209,907	356	58,484	38,531	19,953	28,210	28,151	59	47,319	44,561	2,758
73,228	72,918	310	20,736	15,286	5,450	11,762	11,736	26	18,126	17,403	723
261,080	257,426	3,654	84,024	41,974	42,050	25,292	24,961	331	44,197	39,939	4,258
141,467	114,530	26,937	65,347	36,883	28,464	23,831	23,496	335	25,807	23,259	2,548
82,011	81,956	55	36,092	20,683	15,409	28,115	27,880	235	62,007	49,265	12,742
80,449	79,197	1,252	79,226	43,278	35,948	35,542	34,567	975	63,326	56,649	6,677
72,810	72,756	54	131,291	75,917	55,374	83,078	81,077	2,001	292,665	221,793	70,872
187,211	187,036	175	104,728	52,754	51,974	29,588	29,493	95	82,637	77,434	5,203
75,157	74,063	494	28,330	18,920	9,410	10,562	10,559	23	18,588	17,655	933
259,199	193,725	65,474	40,522	20,430	20,092	9,148	9,076	72	9,981	9,118	863
263,918	262,595	1,323	106,903	75,079	31,824	54,885	54,583	302	79,850	74,588	5,262
2,111	2,110	1	2,674	2,515	159	1,233	1,232	1	8,030	8,020	10
23,115	23,083	32	10,331	8,667	1,664	4,628	4,623	5	5,763	5,570	193
2,070	2,063	7	7,431	7,152	279	3,621	3,621	-----	13,789	13,632	157
46,573	46,562	11	18,528	8,821	9,707	8,514	8,126	388	46,553	32,524	14,029
63,128	62,943	185	83,380	54,275	29,105	46,206	45,242	964	103,322	89,165	14,157
18,668	18,432	236	7,535	5,542	1,993	863	863	-----	2,295	1,444	851
374,323	373,455	868	405,339	233,569	171,770	234,581	229,789	4,792	476,775	397,166	79,609
269,238	241,010	28,228	51,290	23,073	28,217	10,179	10,094	85	20,592	18,262	2,330
397,024	396,267	757	168,308	104,018	64,290	78,547	77,690	857	107,010	179,394	17,616
13,248	13,232	16	6,090	5,522	568	2,619	2,611	8	8,694	8,603	91
260,051	258,772	1,279	283,000	192,674	90,326	121,253	116,714	4,539	356,240	318,049	38,191
11,780	11,767	13	19,679	12,349	7,330	10,108	9,878	230	47,007	32,865	14,142
206,054	147,708	58,946	34,383	15,526	18,857	8,470	8,250	220	13,704	10,871	2,833
267,020	247,953	19,067	54,396	30,077	24,319	17,510	17,417	93	29,061	27,138	1,923
166,753	152,722	14,031	40,882	27,168	13,714	13,612	13,576	36	15,879	15,063	816
10,428	10,417	11	5,317	4,384	933	1,665	1,648	17	4,107	3,993	114
57,983	57,889	94	21,032	9,680	11,352	7,132	7,101	31	22,616	20,593	2,023
244,550	228,082	16,468	98,521	45,407	53,114	20,181	19,992	189	49,413	43,983	5,430
3,771	3,759	12	2,207	2,000	207	1,129	1,127	2	2,653	2,638	15
73,900	73,725	235	16,699	9,636	7,063	6,897	6,888	9	17,673	16,827	846
159,087	158,300	1,387	58,070	37,898	20,172	21,534	21,342	192	53,517	49,733	3,784
165	164	1	3,170	2,898	272	1,646	1,646	-----	1,664	1,637	27